THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6782.

MORNING EDITION-THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1855.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM HAYTI.

ntrigues of Spain with the Haytien Emperor.

he Spanish Government Preparing for the Worst in Regard to Cuba.

nother Nigger Empire to be Created in the Antilles,

die., die., die.

Our Port au Prince Correspo

PORT AU PRINCE, Feb. 20, 1855. he Dominican Treaty-Intrigues of the French Consul ne Dominion Transporting The Prince Prince Court to Defeat it—The Spanish Government Paying Court to the Haylim Emperor, in Order to Obtain his Aid in the Defence of Cuba—The Knight Difficulty—Necessity of Reforms in the United States Agency at Port on Prince volution in the Feeling of the Haytien People Towards American Citizens, de.

is now little said here regarding the affair of Semana. As soon as it was secertained that Mr. Care-neau was negotiating for the bay, M. Reboud, the French Consul General for Hayti, with diplomatic powers, pro-poseded in a man-of war steamer for St. Domingo City, and exerted his influence to prevent an arrangement; and it is said that it was by his suggestion that the clause effensive to the United States government was inserted n the treaty—he rightly judging that this would be ef-lectual in arresting its confirmation by the American President. On the return of M. Reboud to this city, the Emperor was lavish of his congratulations, and not paring of his compliments of a more solid character.

There is a matter in operation here at this time which may result in much interest to the United States. Spain mas always treated the Haytiens in a distant and rather upercilians menner, if not with absolute contempt. If her men-of-war have occasionally visited this city, it has een, I believe, invariably to make some reclamations for njuries done to subjects of the Queen of Spain; but never vit h apparent feelings of amity and kindness. In one ollars having been counted out, for the pecuniary dahe Spanish flag on one of their principal forts, and fire national salute under it. And the Spanish deet, to nanifest its contempt, returned the salute from one of its steamers, after she had got up steam, weighed her noher and was proceeding from the harbor, thus firing tith her stern towards the fort and the city. By triendly sage the visiting ship salutes first, after she has an ion, even under sail, while passing her, repassing to nder peculiar circumstances, until the anchor has sland has wonderfully changed recently. There was a panish frigate here not long ago, and the usual exhange of salutes was passed with mutual civility. The panish officers were received with great courtesy, and he Haytiens, in return, were met with equal cordialty

A week or two since, an agent of the Spanish governent arrived here from Madrid, and in full consular or iplomatic costume waited on the Minister of Foreign ations, by whom he was received with demonstration of great satisfaction. It was at first supposed that this een recognized in that, or as far as is known, in any didomatic capacity, the conclusion is that he is to reserve to note the movements in Cube, and if necessarily thould require it, to obtain aid from Hayti. A Spanish leet would then visit this island and take troops on ward to land in Cuba, to further the views of Spain, of han permit one of the two of her western jewels to fall nto the hands of America to be placed among the stars

ame of Knight, left in charge of the commercial agency the United States, and some of these people, and a degree, also, with this government, originating
a personal alternation. The current opinion
ere is that both parties are to be blamed abou
qually. However, this government took the
ase in hand and the Court sentenced the Messrs. Pouilh, wher and son, to thirty days imprisonment, although it that was proved against the younger Poulb, was that e called young Knight, in French, coward; but the pullbs were liberated before the time of their sentence perseded by the return of his principal, was hung in aced there on the night previous, so that the perpetra

This city has become a place of considerable impornce, and an intelligent, energetic and effective agent the United States in some proper oficial character, greatly needed, to advance the well being of American izens who visit here, and also to protect their property

case of revolutionary movements.

The cordial feelings of the Haytien people towards the nited States, which existed some two or three years u.e. seem to have met with a serious revulsion within

The yealow fever, of a very malignant type, is not vailing, taking of many American sailors and officers vessels, and it does not spare foreign young men who residing as clerks in this city.

PORT AU PRINCE, Feb. 25, 1855 cognition of the Spanish Commercial Agent-Heal Deject of his Mission-Arrival of the U.S. Coroette Sulmouth-Apprehension of a Difficulty with the Hay

Centerday the Spanish centleman, M. D. Cruzat, who recently arrived here from Madrid, was presented to Emperor, and by him recognized as Commercial ant of Spa'n for Hayti; and as there is no commercial erecurse whatever between Spain and Hayti, the ob-

the morning after her arrival she landed the corpse the Sading Master, which was buried in the Catholic netery, under all the naval honors due to his rank.

Is the ship has now been here three days, and no
ute has been fired, it is to be hoped that no exagated statement is being made to Captain Shaw re eting the Knight difficulty, that shall make him fee his outy to interfere in the matter. This government never manifested visulicity or unkind feelings rards for igners, and in most cases when difficulties se they are more frequently caused by the consular rate than by the Haytiens. There are two American men now imprisoned here for misconduct, whose re-

The St. Domingo Counterfelt Bills.

James Gondon Bennert, Esq.:—
I think it is my duty to give you some explanations operating me and the article published yesterday in ur esteemed paper, about the St. Domingo counterfeit

St. Dom. ogo and Hayti, and have made several publi tions for to h countries.

Mr. Bouvi, who knew me in St. Domingo, came last

art to my office and proposed to me to publish 50,000 cets, containing each six treasury notes of \$6, Domisson currency, for the account and order of his government. I knew also Mr. Bouri to move in the highest here and also, that almost every man there of any conse-ence belongs more or less to the administration. I acpted. They were to be lithographed, packed and ree transaction was also to be paid to me by the last

restriction was also to be paid to me by the last med gentlemen, leaving me, not \$1,450, as it is stated, the Dominican paper, as a modest salary for my servers, but merey \$400 net, expanses paid. By Mr. Rouvi's private instructions to Messra. Dovale Co., you will see that I was left entirely ignorant of but was to become of the matter, being simply a tool praying to other the influence of an order I truly believed manalong from the Dominican republic, and which I are faithfully fulfilled. I remain, sir, with respect, our secrent.

A. HARTAMAN.

United States District Attorney's Office, same 21.—Sunggled Goods.—A quantity of dismends jewels, slegged to be sunggled, were select at the cof Theodore Christ, 119 and 121 Nassan street.

THE NEW POLICE BILL.

Meeting of Remonstrants at the Tabernacle Last Night.

SPEECHES-RESOLUTIONS.

&c.,

in accordance with the following call, a numerously attended meeting was held at the Tabernacle last even-

THE NEW YORK POLICE-MASS MEETING AT THE

THE NEW YORK POLICE—MASS MEETING AT THE TABERNACE.

The undereigned invite the necessaria, mechanics and traders of this city, and all others who feel interested in the preservation of the police system, of this city, from it dangerous legislation at Albany, with which it is to it dangerous legislation at Albany, with which it is to it do meet at the Broadway Tabernacie on Wednesda, eventual next, the 21st inst, at half-past seven o'clock, to concert such measures as may be proper to prevent it. The object of the itil new before the Levislature is to revolutionize the whole police aystem, by legislating out of other, as commissioners, the three magnetrates under whose control the department is now placed, viz.—The Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge, and substituting in their place four private persons, with harve subspires to be voted for at the measure elections, whereby the power over the whole police department, on which the citizens depend for the protection of their persons from insult, from lajury, and their property from depreciation, will be thrown into the hands of pecked primary meeting a sun corrupt political committees. One great algebra chain and a rannet the passage of the bill, by which he will be stripped of all actual power over the police, which he is now applying so efficiently to enforce the laws.

New York, March 19, 1800.

Geo. Griswold,
P. Feris,
Pater Cooper.

R. M. Stratton.

apply ins so efficiently to a
New York, March 19, 18
Stephen Whitney,
P. Perik,
Pater Croper,
A. Vanderpool,
Walter R. Jones,
C. W. Lawrence,
R. Withers
Wm. Whirlock, Jr.,
Chas. A. Davis,
A. Foster,
Jonathan Sturges,
John I. Aspinwall,
Samuel B. Commiton,
Horp Lee Nortes,
John J. Pelmer,
J. P. I'homis,
R. W. Westin,
Richard King,
James G. King's sons,
J. P. I'homis,
R. M. Westin,
Robert B. Minture,
A. A. Low of Meon,
Boeth A. Eduar,
Chas Till Monter,
Chas Till Monter,
Chas Till Monter,
Chas Till Monter,
Chas Tillon,
Con. Newbold,
The meeting was called Geo. Griswold,
Jas. W. Gersed,
R. M. Stratton,
Stillman, Allen & Co.
W. H. M. Stratton,
Marking Livingston,
J. W. Stratton,
Mortimer Livingston,
J. B. Ward,
John C. Green,
Robert C. Goodhus,
Olypani's Sons,
Fred. G. Foster,
G. S. Robbins,
W. K. Strong,
John R. Peters,
Joseph Roxio,

John R. Peters,
John R. Peters,
John R. Peters,
John R. Peters,
Biako, Fairchild & Fanshawe
Nesmith A. Co.,
Duncan & Snow,
Samuel L. Mitchill,
Wm B. Crosby,
John A. Stevens,
Halsted, Haines & Co.,
J. Bostman,
Wetmore & Crydor,
Nathaniel D. Carille,
Moses Tsylor & Co.,
W. W. BeFere, & Co.,
Cha. H. Russell,
And 450 others. The meeting was called to order by Mr. JOSZPH HOXIE. who nominated the following list of officers, which was ratified by the meeting:-

PHENDENT—George Griswold.

PRINT — George Griswold.

Wm. B. Aster.
Peter Lerillard,
Wm. B. Yosely,
Wm. B. Yosely,
Thomas Suffern,
Cornelius W. Lawrence,
Hugh Maxwell,
Luther Bradish,
Geo. W. Blunt,
J. Watson Webb.
Wilson G. Hunt,
Cyrus Curris,
Wm. H. Webb,
Robert Kelly,
Jonathan I. Coddington,
Wm. W. Strong,
Jonathan I. Coddington,
Wm. W. Evarts,
James Harper,
C. Vanderbilt,
Genre,
Genre, W. Sandford,
John Delsmater,
Daniel I. Fearing,
Lowder B. H. Senson,
George J. Cornell,
George J. Cornell,
Charles H. Russel,
Daniel B. Fearing,
Lowder R. John A. Stavens,
John J. Palmer,
Peter Cooper,
Robert B. Miniurn,
Misses Taylor,
Jomes B. George J. Comman,
Misses Taylor,
Jomes B. George Douglass,
John J. Palmer,
Peter Cooper,
Robert B. Miniurn,
Misses Taylor,
Jomes B. George Douglass,
John L. Asprinwall,
Joshua J. Henry,
Robert Olyphani.
Many of the gentlemen anmed in the list came of the platform, form PRESIDENT—George Griswol vice PRES

Many of the gentlemen named in the list came for-ward and took their seats on the platform, forming

quite a galaxy of our first citizens. in reading the name of Mr. Gerard Stuyvesant, said that the gentleman who had introduced the bill which the meeting had met to consider, was not s

member of the same family.

The call of the meeting was then read, as above.

Mr R. B. MINIUEN was introduced by the Chair to read the resolutions. He said he was glad to enter his protest against any change in the present police system, he believed that the police system, as at present organized, was the pride of New York; he believed that public opinion, as manifested by the press, and through older sources, was amost unanimous against a change. The only objection made against the present system was, that the power in the hands of the Mayor might be abused. Our chief magistrate, he said, has thus far discharged his duty nobly. (Applause.) It will be time enough for us to ask a restriction of that power when he abuses it. (Loud applause.) The speaker had seen but two gentlemen who were in favor of the proposed change; and although they were men of high standing is the community, he believed that their opinmember of the same family.

ere governed in this matter by political considers. He hoped that this meeting would rise up as on man against the change proposed, and that the members of the Etate Legislature would hesitate before they changed a system which had worked so well. Mr. Min-turn then read the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we view both surprise and alarm the in-troduction of a lill in the Assembly of this State, without any application for it by our citizens or any indications that such a change was desired, all-cring essentially the police system of this city, with the progressive improvement of which, as organized under the act of 1853, we assert with confidence that the citizens of New York are satisfied, and desire no change.

any application for the your classes of any functions that such a change was desired, alvering essentially the police system of this city, with the progressive improvement of which, as organized under the cet of 1833, we assert with confidence that the citizens of New York are satisfied, and which, as organized under the cet of 1853, we assert with confidence that the citizens of New York are satisfied, and Resolved. As the sense of this meeting, composed of persons and independent police is essential for the protection of our preperty, and of our persons from injury and insult; and that this necessity arises, not only from the great resident population of our city, but from the transient hands of hes breakers we resert here with a view of depredating upon the public.

Resolved, That to scenze the independence of the police and the devotion of shear whole time and energies to the impartial performance of their duties, it is indisponable that they should be kept reparates, as the as possible from politic and the devotion of shear whole time should be kept reparates, as the as possible from politic and the control of the police will be taken away from the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge, these responsible magistrates, where it now rightfully and properly assets, and he placed in the hands of prepronsible private individuals, to be entimated by political committees, selected at packed primary meetings, which, as at present conducted, are demonstered by a political committees, so that the desorganizers and law-breakers of New York might select and control the very heads of the political committees, where it not not be political franchises, and have breakers of all parties, so that the desorganizers and law-breakers of all parties, so that the desorganizers and law-breakers of All parties, so that the desorganizers and law-breakers of all parties, so that the desorganizers and law-breakers of the political records of the political franchise; and we have perfect of the confidence of the men he bid for hy demagnity and

or person and property are appeared the claims of party.

Mr., J. W. Gurand then came forward and spoke as follows—

Mr. Chairman—I rise with great pleasure to second these resolutions, and I trust with all my heart that they will receive the unanimous support of every person within the reach of my voice. I see around me men of all parties—of all pursuits in life—meeting upon a neutral ground, and squared by the instinct of self-preservation. This is what I call really a primary meeting, (Applause). This is a meeting of the people—it is a primary meeting, not in a political, but its a popular revew. Why, who are we'! I think that we the cityzens of New York, how just as well as the gentlemen we send as our pervents, not our masters, to represent us in Albuny, what is for our interest and for the interest of our vives and our children. It is now that the people come, and when the people do rouse and come up, I tell you their voice will be heard in the Capitol at Albany, (Enthustantic appliause.) It is upon no party matter we meet to night. We meet for the purpose of asking the Legislature to let us alone—to tell them that we are astisfied with our conservators of the public peace. For some years past I have made crime and the police of New York my study—a painful one to se man of feeling, but to a citizen most intracting; and from that study I have endeavored to extract useful intermenting, and to apply it practically to the prevention of the increase and the improvement of our police system. I therefore profess to caleratand the applicant.

serving with sounders of more construct, but when event of the political beautiful of the political be

ed, there were 272 arrests for assault with intent to kill. Let us pause. I have been at the trouble of studying the question, in order that you may understand it. Why should there be so many murders in respoilcan New York, while in the whole of England proper, the murders are only on an average 75 a year? For the last two terms of your crimupal court, fourteen persons were arraigned for murder on one day, and twalve on another. What we used to call in good old terms murder, legislators have now made manslaughter in the first, second, third, and fourth degrees. You have not had a man hung here for three years. It is time some one was hung. (Great haughter) But you must have judges and jurors to execute the laws. The Mayor intends to carry out a plan for a river police. Your police system is in its infancy; let it alone and good a police as any in Christendom Let us make our representatives at Albany understand that this new bill is against the sentiments of the people. If our servants will not carry out our views, let us remember them on section day. I don't say who the party are, but I have heard that they are determined to cram the law down our throats, and we ought to be equally determined that we shall not wallowit. (Applause)

Mr. HOXIE was the next speaker. He said—I speak on behalf of 6,750 residents of the First Second and Third wards. These are the notes of my speech (exhibing a gigautic roil of names). These names are only from the First. Second and Third wards, and if we are as successful in the other wards, we will give the Legislature at Albany a hint. They had better pause before they break down the best police system we ever had. I care not for whose benefit this bill is brought forward, and though I have given the strength of my manhood to the whig party, if the legislaters at Albany pass this bill, it have given the last whig rote I shall ever give in my life. (Loud and long continued applicance). This paper contains the resicences of its signers. They have local habitations as well as names (T

ppiause) The following is the remonstrance:—

ANY CHANGE IN THE POLICE SYSTEM.

The undersigned citizens of New York, without regard to political distinction beginer to represent that we are satisfied with the organization of the police of this city, under the set of Red, and of its increased respectivility and efficiency of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Jodge, our three highest of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Jodge, our three highest of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Jodge, our three highest of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Jodge, our three highest of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Jodge, our three highest of the Mayor three highest of the persons and the protection of our whom they are an away from those responsible majestrate, and pleed in the hands of private persons, as commissioners at large salaries, to be nominated by pellical committees chosen at packed primary meetings, of which body the Mayor would by virtue of his office, be but a mere nominal member.

We apprehend that such a change in the law would convert the whole police department into a positical erganization, which would be destructive of its independence and respectability, and of the energies of the officers and men, and that instead of devoting their whole time and attention to the enfercement of the laws, they would become political partisans, and be tempted, by designing politicals, to sell their influence and power to the political partys which should offer the strongest inducements for its support.

We respectfully represent that the members of the Legislature at large are interested with us in the moral character and good government of our city, comprising one-fifth of the population of the State, and that their constituents, on their visits to our city on business or plasaure, peculiarly require the protection of a vigilant and energetic police. We therefore, respectfully beg, eave to remonarrate against any clamps whatever in the present system; but resp

and adopted by this meeting, and that it be transmitted to both houses of the Legislature by the presiding officer of this meeting.

My only motive, he said, for saying a word, is to bear testimony to the singular unanimity with which the bill at Albary has been resisted. I have found but two individuals who do not unite with us, but they, in a silent way, admitted that party connections tend their hards. There can be no doubt that, under the present police system, our condition in New York has been decicedly improved. Under our present chief magistrate it has been found that the laws can be successfully administered. (Cheers.) Just at the moment we are arrested by a proposition which will effectually remove all that is good in New Yors, and substitute what is bad let the gentlemen at Albany stand notified that if all our interests are to be sacrificed, they will lose our advestor, for we will not follow in their train. (Cheers.) Mr. STILIMAN, of the Novelty Works, was the next yeaker. I rise, he said, to represent the mechanics of New York, in resisting the bill now before the Legislature. We have at the head of our Police Department a good and efficient man; let us give him proper tools to work with. This is the unanimous sentiment of the mechanics of New York. (Cheers.)

The last resolution was then adopted.

Mr. GPRAND said that the remonstrance would be found at the Merchants' Exchange and the offices of the daily papers—the Times included—(Laughter), and requested grutiemen to tome forward and sign.

The Operation Was.

The Operatic War.

MAX MARKTYRK AND BIS WIFE AGAINST OLE BULL —

ATTACHMENT DISCHARGED. SUPERIOR COURT. Before Hon. Judge Slowen.

Maxes 21.—This morning his honor Judge Slosson rendered his decision on the motion made before him yesterday afternoon to discharge the attachment against Ole Buil, granted on the 6th inst. The motion to dis-charge the attachment was granted on the ground that charge the attachment was granted on the ground that
the plaintiffs relied solely on the contract made between
his Maretzez and Gle Bull for cause of action. The
cortract unexplained, is void—the same having been
executed between the wise of the plaintiff, Max Maritzek, and Gle Bull. The supplementary affidavits
show the authority of the husband to his wife, to make
the contract, but if the contract was a subsisting one,
then, according to the terms it ereof, there was nothing
due or payable thereon until the explination or at least
four weeks after the due thereof; and the plaintiffs, re-

our or payable thereon until the excination or at least four weeks after the date thereof; and the plaintiffs, relying solely upon the contract, must either stand or fall by it. The motion must be granter, with ten dollars costs to the detendant, and the attachment discharged. The Court said that the duscharging of the attachment would not be a bur to a recovery by the plaintiffs in another action, on the quantum mercil.

The counsel for the plaintiffs, General Sandford and B. J. Billings, bare appealed from the order discharging the attachment, to the general term of this court; and obtained an order for the defendant to show cause, at 3 o'clock P. M. to day, why all proceedings on the part of the defendant, until the hearing of the appeal, should not be stayed.

the defendant, until the hearing of the appeal, should not be stayed. At the hearing of the motion to show cause, this af-tersoon, who the defendant's proceedings should not be stayed until the argument before the general term, Judge Skason granted an order staying all defendant's roccedings until said hearing, and directed and appeal to be heard at the general term, on Saturday next.

JULIUS SCHUBERT AGAINST OLE BULL.

JULIUS SCHUBERT AGAINST OLE BULL.

SUPARME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before him, R. H. Mortis, Justice.

Maken 21.—Mr. L. E. Buikeley, counsel for One Bull, made application to the Court this morning, to vacate an attachment which had been obtained by paintiff to this case against his cilent, on the ground as charged in the plaintiff a middwits, (consisting of his own and one Adolph Hertert.) that he was a non-resident and concained obtor. This suit was commenced upon a judgment for \$410, which plaintiff has recovered in the State of Mary land. Hore, Reverdy johnson had defended the case in that State, and as counsel stated judgment was obtained by default.

Mr. hulkeley, in his argument to the Court, insisted 1. That no attachment could issue under our statutes in a ruit upon a judgment rendered in a foreign miate, and cited 4. United States ligaest 10. Let Hill. 492, &c. 2. That the difficulties on which the attachment was granted contained only conclusions of law 3. That the afficavit as to concealment was wholly defective, insemuch as it admitted that defendant boarded at the New York Hotel, and yet upon its face showed that the person making it, had made no attempt to serve a summons upon bim, except one afternoon when defendant was at timer, and the next morning. The counsel presented to the Court the danger of establishing a precedent which would render any citizen liable to an attachment upon a person's affidavit, to the effect that he had been swearing that he kept himself concealed.

There were one or two other points as to the deficiency of plaintiff's bend, and the affidavit of Mr. Granston, propietor, and all of the cierts of the New York Hotel, shewing that Mr. Ole Bull in no way encessied himself, and also setting tort that the affidavit of Mr. Granston, propietor, and all of the cierts of the New York Hotel, shewing that Mr. Ole Bull in no way encessied himself, and also setting tort that the affidavit of Mr. Granston, propietor, and all of the cierts of the New York Hotel, she wing that Mr. Ole Bull

SECOR AVOGADRO AND WIPE AGAINST OLE SULLFORWER DISTRICT COURT.

Fefers Justice William H. Van Oot:

Mance 21.— Illa case came on for trial at the above
place. The plantifile appeared by their course, ich ed.

M. Bole, Eq. and stated that they were ready to proceed. At this moment the clerk of Mr. Bulerley—the
cenoes, for the Rull—handed to the court's letter stating
that he was cougsed in the argument of a came in the
tupe row Court, and requesting an adjournment. The
case was then adjourned till to-day, at two o'clock P. M.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

Supreme Court-In Chambers. Before Hon. Judge Morris.

JAMES IEVIN, CHARGED AS AN ACCIRSORY TO THE MURDER OF WILLIAM POOLE, ADMITTED TO BAIL. MARCH 21 .- The People vs. James Irvin .- Judge Morris before me on habeas corpus, and the Chief of Police makes a return that he retains him under the precept of the Coroner, which is :- "The Chief of Police will re ceive, and safely keep for examination, the bodies of James Irvin, John Hyler, and John Morrissey, as accessores to the death of William Poole." This committment is not a proper commitment, and there might have been a very grave question raised as to whether it is sufficient to hold the parties under it; but with that I have nothing to do. One question in this case is, whether I have any authority to interfere when the party is committed on the evidence at the Coroner's inquest, as accessory before the fact. This Court has power to bail in all cases, either before or after indictment. The discretion is one that the Court is bound to exercise as judiciously and as legally as it is bound to perform any other only. The case has brendecided in our courts. The first case is that of Goodwin, bailed in New York by Chief Justice Spencer, voodwin was indicted and tried, and the jury diagreed, and Judge spencer held that the disgreement of the jury was evidence of the doubt of the guilt of the accused, and that if was a proper case for the court to exercise its medical to the accused, and the law of the prisoner, but as the case of a young man, applied for in his case, and the motor made before the commitment was not sufficient to hold him. But the court took the evidence adduced before the Coroner's inquest fully justified the verdict they had foul authority to beil the prisoner; but as the evidence was conclusive that sillen had caseed the death of the boy—I tack he had confersed it and said, "under the same cureamstances I would do it again"—the evidence was conclusive that illen had cased the death of the boy—I tack he had confersed it and said, "under the same cureamstances I would do it again"—the evidence was conclusive that illen had cased the death of the boy—I tack he had confersed it and said, "under the same cureamstances I would do it again"—the evidence the coroner's inquest they had in the coroner is inquest. It is a the coroner is the coroner is the coroner is coroner is not the received the coroner is co ceive, and safely keep for examination, the bodies of James Irvin, John Hyler, and John Morrissey, as accessories to the death of William Poole." This commitment is not a proper commitment, and there might

fion him as to me shawers, out to ball, and the prisoner skin for an examination. I have the right to end
him back before the Coroner, and require this examination, or I have a right to examine the case here. I propose to admit the party to ball, but also propose to have
an examination. I think that on reading the evidence,
there is conething left out in the examination of some
of the witnesses. I therefore decide upon examining

of the witnesses. I therefore decide upon examining Mr Suydam. The District Attorney—Then your honor decides on admitting the prisoner to ball.

The Court—I have come to the conclusion to ball the party unless Mr. Ruydam should testify differently. The amount of ball required would be \$10,000.

The District Attorney said he had other engagements, and he would require the legal notice of ball—two days. Mr. Develin said that Mr. Irvin had been already in custody since Saturday night.

The District Attorney—The statute renders the notice compulsory.

The District attorney—the restate compulsory.

Mr Deveiln wished the public to know that there was something behind the scenes in this case. The Grand Jury were in session, and witnesses were already summoned before them, and there may be some desire to keep Mr Irvin is custody until they had rendered their hill. He can give ball to any amount. I, myself, would

keep Mr Irvin is custody until they had rendered their bill. He can give ball to any amount. I, myself, would be wilding to go ball to the full amount of my property. District Attorney—The statute prohibits any attorney or counsel in the case from becoming ball. (Laughter.) Mr. Davelin—Weil, he can get plenty of good bail. The District Attorney said—I am sorry that the gentleman found it secessary to appeal from the Court and from myself to public opinion, a tribunal for which I have no respect. He then referred the Court to the Folice act of 1846, which states that no officer has the power to ball uncer the circumstances.

The Court was convinced he had the power, and he would be 1 the party.
The defendant's counsel named Mr. Clark, proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, Cortiand street, as usil, and the District Attorney accepted him as sufficient. Mr. Clark was then sent for Thomas Molyoden printer to the Corposation, subsequently come in and became ball for Mr. Irvin in the sum of \$10,000.

The court was densely crowded, and the Judge made a request that there would be no demonstration on the part of Mr. Irvin's friends. They then dispersed quietly.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAR.

Manch 21.—Habeas Corpus.—A writ of habeas corpus was taken out, returnable on Thursday morning, to

bring up Councilman Kerrigan, of the Thirteenth district of the Sixth ward, who is charged with aiding the escape of Baker, the murderer of Pools.

Pireworks Establishment Blown Up TWO PERSONS EILLED AND EIGHT PERSONS INJURED.

A fearful explosion occurred at two o'clock yesterday, in the German neighborhood, at Greenville, about four miles from Jersey City, near the Morris Canal, on the

side towards Newark Bay. A wooden building about 16 by 20 feet in size, and two stories high, in which fire werks were manufactured for G. A. Lilliendahl, doing business at the corner of Spruce and William streets New York, was instantly blown up, while ten of the fourteen persons usually employed in the building were at work in t. The explosion caused a loud report, which was heard at a considerable distance, and a cloud of mocks and dust arose from the spot. Some of the fragments five hato the Morris Canal, but the great-part of them fell upon the site of the building and burned in the fire. The neighbors immediately gathered at the spot to rescue the survivors. Water was thrown upon the ruins to quench the flames, and sill but one person was taken out allive; but some of the movere to badly injured, that it is buileved they cannot survive.

Of those at work in the building, one was instantly killed, seven were badly burner, and one secaped.

Alad named Henry Kleiber, thirteen years of age, was burned to a criep. New York, was instantly blown up, while ten of the

burned to a crisp.

Ferdinand Baur, Charles Kleine, Jacob Nicolay, Emi

Ferdinand Baur, Charles Kleine, Jacob Nicolay, Emi Brehm Lewis Korner, (since died) Frederick Fundt, and Wm Hitten, all men, and Henry Joseman, boy, were all badly burned.

George Oche scasped without perious in jury. A physician was passing through the neighborhood when the explosion occurred, and immediately devoted his efforts to the relief of the anticress. No other buildings in the neighborhood were injured. It is not positively known how the explosion was caused, but it is stated that the two boys, Kleiber and Joseman, and others were striving at their work to see which would fill the most rockets and it is supposed fricting was caused by their work, which was the means of blowing up the building.

A see of the proprietor was seen upon the spot, and as see as it was possible procused the attendance of physician and friends from New York.

The clostings of some of those who were saved was torn into strips, and burned white hanging to their persons.

tern into strips, and burned while hanging to their persons.
The is lowing is a correct list of every person in the busing at the time of the accident—
Heary Kiester, bey, killed.
I cais honser, burnt severely, (since died.)
Faril Brehm. do.
Faril Brehm. do.
Faril and finers, do.
Charles Kie ne., do.
Jacob Nacolay, do.
Ferdinand Franct, do.
Vm. Hitter, burnt slightly.
Henry Garman, do.
George Ochs, unbajured.
This para world mear the door, as soon as he saw the fire to may only but to the fright by closed the door after to it on the who came may be attributed the immentable are ut to a sad in that.

Progress of the Municipal Revolution.

PR UPON A GERMAN GIRL.—ARREST OF THE AC-

Tuesday, a German girl, about 17 years of age, and rather good looking, appeared before the Mayor, and preferred a complaint against Robert Wilson, a carver. doing his business in Tenth street, charged him with having committed a rape upon her person. The affidavits taken were as follows

Elizabeth Brechtel, of No. 13 Chrystle street, being duly sworn, says, that she is seventeen and a half years old; that she arrived in New York on the 11th of August last, in the ship Caroline, from Havre, and has been living ever since with Mr. Martin Hammerachmidi, in Chrystic street. That, on Sauriay, afternoon, the 24th of February, she was sent by Mrs. Ostwald, desighter of Mr. Hammer schwidt, to the carver shop of Robert Wilson, No. 14th Tenth street, near Fourth avenue, for some money which was due to Mr. Ostwald, who worked for said Wilson, and who was then out of town; that no one was in the shep when she went in, except the workmen; that afterwaiting about an hour, Mr. Wilson came in and paid off his workmen, who then went away. After the workmen had left, Mr Wilson came in and paid off his workmen, who then went away. After the workmen had left, Mr Wilson came in and paid off his workmen, who then went away. After the workmen had left, Mr Wilson came in and paid off his workmen, who then went away. After the workmen had left had been to the control of the prevent her screams, and held her arms so that she could not resist; and that he agrang upon her to accomplish his purpose, motwithstanding her struggles; and that during her resistance and before he had readered her incapable of defence, by holding her arms, she had struck him and select him by the heir, in order to prevent him; in consequents of which he beat and struck her accomplished his purpose, she made and struck her accomplished his purpose, she made and struck her and dashing her other to the ground; that after had accomplished his purpose, she successed in escaping from him, and immediately readed into the attest, and read her place of reddence at Mrs. Ostwald, to whom she communicate her her accomplished his purpose, she successed in escaping from him, and immediately readed into the attest, and readed her place of reddence at Mrs. Ostwald, to whom her communication had been successed in escaping from him, and immediately readed in the successed in escaping from the effects of the blows given by said Wilson during the struggle, that it was nine self-color when she returned to attend to her control of said part and several morning. Dr. Woll, of Rayard street,

violated.
Mr. Semler, of the Emigrant Department, arrested Wilson on Tuesday attenuon, and brought him before Justice Connelly, at the Virst district police court. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs, in default of one thousand dollars buil.

ALLEGED BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A CRILD BY A SURSE-DEATH OF THE CHILD.

Mrs. Ann Deaz, of No. 268 Broome street, entered a

sion street, for crual treatment of her child. The child, sion street, for crual treatment of her child. The child, it appears, was placed with her to we nurse, and, as alleged in the tollowing affidavit, died from the effects of neglect and cruel treatment. The particulars are corresponded by the affidavits of Mrs. Mary Couway and Mrs. Catherine Fickler. Mrs. Staffer was arrested, and committed in default of \$500 ball.

Ann J. Bear, residing at 268. Broome street, of suid city, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that her infant daughter, aged five weeks and four days, was

mitted in default of 2500 ball.

Ann J. Dear, residing at 268 Broome street, of suid city, being duly aworn, deposes and says, that her intent daughter, aged five weeks and four days, was placed in the charge of a wet nurse by the names of rtaffer, residing at 90 Division street. February 15, that the child was well and free from sores at the time it was given in charge of as ad nurse, and that suitable lines and clothing was furnished asid nurse with which to keep the child clean and comfortable. Mr. Dear, husband of deponant, informed deponant that he vanded the said birs. Staffer every morning to learn the condition of his child, and he was informed by the nurse or her husband that the child was well and improving, on Saturday afternoon, Feuruary 17, deponent felt annions to see her infant, and actordingly went to said Staffer's for that purpose, when, to her dismay, she found her child lying in a little hasket upon a shelf, in a cold room in which there wis no fire the doors of the room were frequently opened while deponent was there, making a strong draft of wind through it, as one of the doors opened into the yard; the child was cold, as it had no covering over it, and nothing but its fifthy clothes under it, witnout any pillow the child was in a most filthy and suffering condition; its eyes were greatly inflamed sore, and the ear, upon the side on which the child was light was feelbe and dilthy and suffering condition; its eyes were greatly inflamed sore, and the ear, upon the side on which the child was lying was a draft light and the unsuitable place it was not been changed. Deep near being agonized at the time it left deponent on Thursday previous and from their wet and fifthy condition deponent having any them to de there, asying that she had no business there, that his crow would take care of the colden, and the major to deponent having anything to do there, asying that she had no business there, that his row would the colden and sensit the child had been deapled the wind of the wear and the child h

A notarious "dropper," named Joseph Waldron, alla-Hark Jos, was arrested on Tuesday, and brought before Justice Orborne, upon the charge of John Poulle repen whom he tried his game of drop to the profit of firity dollars. The accused was committed to the Trunte, in default of five hundred dollars bad,

PILEGED OVERCHARGE FOR CALIFORNIA TICKETS A complaint was entered on Monday at the Mayar's of fice by Miss Welden and Miss Mource, against the bespec of a California passerges office, Color business at No. 9 West street, charging him with exterting \$30 over the regular price of the tickets for California.

A SPRENCES MINTARE.
Mr. Charles Frieche appeared at the Mayor's office

Mr. Charles Frieshs appeared at the Mayor's office Monday, and stated that he had recently arrived from Broten and taken up his abode at No. 142 Elm street. Amory the begangs which he brought with him from the Cry of Notions were a game bag and a gun. The only same in the bag, however, was \$500 in good, and the last of its being these was about on Notionawa to Mrs. F. While Mr. Frieske was about on Notionawa night bet, an acquainfame, who was bounding at the Winthings House, and who were also from Boston. borrowed been being the gun and bug frees his wite and-has not been seen as beard of since. It is emposed, however, that he went